

thanks to Dr. Neal Jones, and to express my appreciation to him for what he has meant in my own life and my family's life.

He was a pastor at Columbia Baptist Church. My family and I attended there during the years that our children were in their teens, and it was a wonderful experience. As a matter of fact, he baptized our daughter, our son, and even my wife. So I have a special feeling in my heart for that church and for the pastor. We are delighted to have you here today.

I, too, want to thank you for those little messages that I get at critical times in my life. Sometimes I am under certain pressure, and Dr. Jones seems to sense it. But he has a wonderful message always at the end: "No response necessary."

Thank you, Dr. Jones, for all you do.

SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, this morning the Senate will proceed to 2 hours of morning business with several Senators recognized for individual periods of time.

At 12 noon it is my hope that the Senate can consider the Ronald Reagan Airport naming bill and/or the Senate concurrent resolution condemning Iraq's threat to international peace and security. It was my hope that the minority leader would be able to enter into a reasonable time agreement on both of these issues which would allow for the debate to occur today and any amendments and votes on those amendments and final passage to occur on the morning of Tuesday, February 3rd. I am now informed at this point that will not be possible. Therefore, those votes could occur today.

Now, there are some ominous signs on the horizon that really bother me. This is the first week that we are back. It takes a little time to get back in the swing of things. I understand that. I know Senators didn't expect a lot to occur in terms of votes this week. But already I have had numerous Senators come to me and say, "Oh, could we not have votes on Thursday? Certainly we will not have them on Friday and Monday, and, by the way, I can't vote on Tuesday morning."

There is a limit to how much the Democratic leader and I can cooperate with Senators in protecting their schedules. I certainly have a record that shows that I am sensitive to that. I would like for the Senate to work during the daylight instead of night, for instance, and we achieved that to some degree. But if every Senator thinks that he or she can inconvenience 99 Senators because they have some little bit they want to do somewhere, that is not the way it is going to work this year. They should not start out that way.

So I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, don't do this. Don't even come to leadership on both sides of the aisle and say, "Can you defer a vote on

Tuesday or Wednesday or Thursday?" or, for that matter, late Monday afternoons or Friday mornings. We have legislative days this year that will probably add up to around 100 days and a lot of work to do—a lot of important budget issues, infrastructure issues, foreign policy issues that we can't ignore or delay.

So I am not threatening. I am not complaining yet. This is the kickoff. We will get going here pretty quickly. But I am having difficulty getting Senators to be ready to go to work. I have at least four bills that we should consider this week or next week, and for one reason or another I am being told, "Well, we are not quite ready."

The recess is over. It is time for the class to get back to work, and let's work to do that.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield?

Mr. LOTT. I would be glad to yield to the Senator from South Dakota, the Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I sympathize with the majority leader's problem and tell him that I share the same frustration. I have had Senators come to me this week who indicated that they can't be here on a particular day this week. I have noted, while we will try to accommodate those problems this week, that people need to be here. They need to be prepared to vote. They need to recognize that we have very limited time and that we have a lot of work ahead of us. We are not going to be able to do it if all we have is Wednesday afternoon. But that in essence seems to be the attitude: we will try to do all of our work on Wednesday afternoons. That isn't going to work around here.

Whether you are in the minority or the majority, we have a lot of things we know we must do. We can't afford the luxury of having more and more of these scheduling conflicts and relegate the Nation's business and the Senate's business to Wednesday afternoon.

So I want to assure the majority leader of my determination to see that we put in a full week, that we get the work done, and that we try to accomplish all that I know he and the rest of us would like to accomplish this year. I thank him for yielding.

Mr. LOTT. I thank Senator DASCHLE for his cooperation in this. This is not just on one side of the aisle. We are both working this problem. We will fulfill our obligation as leaders in ways that have not always been the case around here.

Senators have already been told when they can expect to be in session or have recess periods for the whole year. We will indicate as far in advance as we can when we may not have a vote on Friday or Monday if we know for sure, for instance, that there is a conflicting conference. We will also try to have a legislative calendar that really shows the bills we are going to be dealing with all year.

So we will give everybody as much advance notice as we possibly can, and

then we would expect cooperation in return.

On the Iraq resolution, this is an important resolution. This is a sensitive time. I think we should think about it carefully. There is no need to rush to judgment. We ought to talk about it. We ought to think about it. We ought to make it clear what our concerns are about Saddam Hussein and the fact that the inspectors are not in Iraq. We need to think about its ramifications not only for the region but the world. We need our allies to be with us—not just the British but the French, the Russians, and the Chinese, and everybody else because this is a threat to the whole world. We need to make it clear that the present situation will not stand.

This resolution that Senator DASCHLE and I have been working on, as always you have to craft it with words of art. You have to make sure that you have the right words in there. And we do not want to go beyond what is responsible. But I think that it is timely. I think we would have been doing this resolution sometime in the first 2 weeks at the beginning of this year regardless of other events unrelated to this. This is something that the Senate usually does.

So again, I urge Senators to look this resolution over. Let's do the responsible thing and let's do it very quickly. We need to have a full discussion. We need to do it today. And we can do it again on Monday. But we should vote on it on Tuesday. If not, it could be overrun by other events maybe not as important. But we already have the schedule set for Tuesday in terms of some debate and some votes on nominations. We have a couple of other bills that we are considering for next week.

Senator DASCHLE will work with me. And let's just talk today about how we can proceed today and whether or not we know we are going to have votes today or when we can be assured we will have votes on Tuesday morning.

Thank you, again, and I thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 12 noon with Senators to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each. However, under the previous order, the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. HAGEL, is recognized to speak for up to 20 minutes.

The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, thank you.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TOM OSBORNE

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, this morning I come to the floor to recognize a man who has lived the American ideals of integrity, courage and leadership. This man, Mr. President, is Dr.

Tom Osborne, head football coach of the University of Nebraska Cornhuskers.

My good friend and Nebraska colleague, former Governor of the State of Nebraska, Senator BOB KERREY, joins me in this recognition this morning.

I have also informed my good friends and colleague from the State of Michigan, where there seems to be some controversy as to which football team really was No. 1 at the end of the season, Michigan or Nebraska, that I would welcome their support in recognition as well. Quite honestly, and seriously, Mr. President, Senators LEVIN and ABRAHAM have asked me to extend to Dr. Osborne their best wishes as well. Of course, with the distinguished Presiding Officer being a leader in the Kansas State Wildcats' efforts over the last few years, I, too, will add your good wishes for Dr. Osborne, and thank you, Mr. President.

After 25 years as head coach, Tom Osborne has decided to retire and devote more of his time to his family and important voluntary organizations. Tom Osborne has been a constant in Nebraska sports history. In 1955, as a high school student in Hastings, NE, he was named the Omaha World Herald's High School Athlete of the Year. He continued his success in athletics at Hastings College where he was a starter on both the school's football and basketball teams. Once again, in 1958, the Omaha World Herald honored him with the College Athlete of the Year award.

After a stint in the National Football League with the San Francisco 49ers and the Washington Redskins, he landed at the University of Nebraska in 1962. Shortly thereafter, he joined the now legendary football coach, the late Bob Devaney, and coordinated the offense for Nebraska's national championship teams in 1970 and 1971. In 1973 Tom took over from the retiring Devaney as head coach of the Nebraska Cornhuskers.

Tom Osborne made lasting impressions on his players and people of Nebraska and all of college football. His resume is unprecedented and essentially unbelievable—a 25-year record of 255 wins, 49 losses and 3 ties. Over the past 5 years, his Cornhusker teams posted an NCAA record of 60 wins and 3 losses. Coach Osborne led the Huskers to three national championships—1994, 1995 and 1997 in which the Huskers shared the title, as I mentioned, with the University of Michigan. Tom led the Huskers to 13 Big 8/Big 12 Conference titles, 25 straight 9 win seasons and 25 straight bowl appearances.

With all these accomplishments by his teams on the field, it should also be noted that, under Coach Osborne, Nebraska had 46 first team academic All-Americans and 201 academic all-conference honorees, and the graduation rate of Osborne's players leads and has led the Big 8/Big 12 Conference and is ranked also as one of the highest graduation rates in the Nation.

Tom Osborne loved coaching. It was his life. But he was more. He was more than just a coach. If you would ask any of his players, they would tell you that he was a father figure, a good friend. Osborne had many opportunities to leave college football and coach in the National Football League, but he never did. He had many opportunities to leave Nebraska, but he never did. He loved the coaching and the teaching associated with college football. But probably more than that, he loved the opportunity to help his players grow mentally and spiritually and become outstanding citizens. As Coach Osborne has said over his magnificent career, that in the end is all that counts. When the game is over, it is over. But what that young man does with his life at the end of his football career is most important; how he contributes to his community, to his family and to his nation is most important.

The Nebraska football program will continue on successfully. There will be more national championships and conference titles, but Tom Osborne will not be at the helm. We all know that he will not be far away, however. When spring football practice starts, we probably will not expect to see Coach Osborne on campus. You might locate Coach Osborne at a local fishing hole.

Tom Osborne will be remembered as one of the greatest college football coaches ever to stroll up and down the sidelines. His contributions to the University of Nebraska and college football will never be forgotten. When the reigning national co-champions run on to Tom Osborne Field next fall in Memorial Stadium in Lincoln, there will be something missing. The stoic figure of Tom Osborne will not be roaming the field guiding the Cornhuskers to another victory, but his inspiration and his legacy will be present.

Thank you, Tom, for your leadership and your contributions. Thank you, most importantly, for your character, for serving as a role model for America's young people. You have inspired us all, and you will be missed.

We all wish you well. We wish Nancy and your family much continued success, good health, happiness, and a little rest—and good fishing.

I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Tom Osborne, the recently retired head coach of the Division I-A collegiate football co-national champions—my alma mater—the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1973, Tom Osborne replaced a Nebraska legend, Coach Bob Devaney. As those of us who walk the halls of Congress can attest, succeeding a legend is no easy task.

But Coach Osborne immediately proved himself worthy of the job in his rookie year with a sweet victory over UCLA. UCLA had ended the Huskers 32-game winning streak in the beginning of the 1972 season, and the significance of this victory was not lost on the

coach or the fans. It was a fine start to a remarkable 25-year career that until this January had included two national championships.

In this, his final season, Coach Osborne led UNL to a perfect record. His well drilled, well disciplined, well-conditioned team played every minute, of every quarter, of every game with pride and determination. The 13-0 Huskers played with the guts, grit and determination of a champion. They were rightfully honored as co-champions, along with an impressive University of Michigan squad, after thoroughly whipping the third ranked University of Tennessee and their talented quarterback Peyton Manning in the Orange Bowl, on January 2nd. A fitting location to end his prestigious career and win a piece of a third national championship.

After the game, when asked about the co-championship possibility, Coach Osborne used the class and understatement he is famous for in his answer: "We had 13 games on our schedule and we won 13 games." Can't argue with that!

Ironical that he would end his career on the same Orange Bowl field that saw the germination of his coaching legend. It was on that same field in 1984 that Tom Osborne defied convention and risked the national championship by forgoing a virtually guaranteed game tying extra point and a lock on the national championship, by electing to attempt a more risky two-point conversion for an outright win and an outright national title. I will spare the details of the failed attempt, and say only this: Tom Osborne gained more respect in defeat, than many will ever achieve with victory.

I am sure I speak for Nebraska fans as well as Michigan fans—and indeed all college football fans across the nation—when I say I would have loved to see the two teams play one more college football game this season. As a banner unfurled by a Nebraska fan at the Orange Bowl stated "Anytime. Anywhere."

Through his dedication to the University, his staff and his players, Coach Osborne has brought pride and joy to our state, our university and to all Nebraskans. His unique qualities as a coach and person are his unwavering faith and his dedication to the young men who play for him. It is fitting he will be remembered for the man he is, as much as for his abilities as a coach.

Keith Jackson, ABC-TV's legendary football announcer recently told the Omaha World-Herald, "He's a better man than he is a coach. His coaching speaks for itself. You can look up his numbers in the record books. Less obvious is the way he lives. He's a humanist. Tom Osborne always felt he could help people."

Thank you, Tom Osborne, for all you have given the people of Nebraska. I salute you and applaud the 1997 University of Nebraska Football Huskers on a job well done.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for a period of time not to exceed 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized.

ICE STORM 1998

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, winter is only half over, and even though there has been some stormy weather here in the Nation's Capital, sections of the Northeast experienced the ice storm of the century, maybe the millennium, earlier this month. For 2 days straight, freezing rain, snow and sleet battered the Champlain Valley of Vermont, upstate New York and parts of New Hampshire, Maine and the Province of Quebec.

Tens of thousands of trees buckled and shattered under the stress and weight of several inches of ice that coated their branches. Power lines were ripped down by falling branches and the weight of the ice, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without electricity for days and even weeks. In fact, some are still without electricity. Roads were covered with ice and rivers swelled and overflowed with heavy rain. The crippling ice storm brought activity in the area to a grinding halt.

Just a few days after the storm, Senator LEAHY and I visited the hardest hit areas of Vermont. The storm's damages were the worst I have ever seen. In the Burlington area, 20 to 25 percent of the trees in that city were toppled or must be chopped down. Another 25 percent were damaged. The storm also destroyed sugar bushes and dropped trees across hiking trails and snowmobile trails.

Mr. President, local and State emergency officials acted quickly to help their fellow Vermonters and to assess the damage. Soon after the storm, the President declared six Vermont counties a disaster. The response from FEMA was impressive, and I thank Director James Witt for standing behind Vermont.

Vermonters rallied, with the help of the National Guard, led by Adjutant General Martha Rainville, to help themselves and their neighbors.

As the temperatures dropped below zero days after the storm, with thousands still without power, volunteer firefighters, police officers and National Guard troops and every able-bodied citizen came together working day and night to help feed, heat and care for the people in their community.

Hardest hit were dairy farmers. Already struggling to make ends meet due to low milk prices, the ice storm left farms without power to milk their cows. Cows need to be milked twice a day every day. At times, cows went for hours and even days without being milked. Fortunately one of the missions of the National Guard was to get power generators to farms and to keep them running so that farmers could milk their cows and keep their milk cool and preserve the health of the cows.

One unit of the National Guard became known as the "Mobile Milking Team"—or the MMT, as is usual in the military sector to have acronyms—by going farm to farm with their generators. However, despite the efforts to bring generators to farmers, for many the damage was already done. Because the margins are already so close for many farmers, the loss of a single milk check could mean staying in business or selling out.

Mr. President, the organized and volunteer responses to this disaster were incredible. The Vermont Petroleum Association, in conjunction with Mobile Oil and R.L. Vallee Petroleum, came to the aid of the farmers and the homeowners who were relying on their generators to run their businesses and to heat their homes by graciously donating 8,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

Stories of Vermonters helping Vermonters were commonly told throughout the disaster counties in the State. Utility companies worked long hours in the cold to help clear debris and restore power. Lines men and women came from as far away as Hawaii to help repair the damage. Let me tell you, the ones from Hawaii had an adventure they will never forget.

Vermonters also helped their neighbors to the north just across the Canadian border. Two weeks after the storm first hit, over 700,000 citizens in the Province of Quebec were still without power and over 30,000 people were relying on meals from local food shelves. I teamed up with Cabot Creamery and H.P. Hood to help get 20,000 pounds of cheddar cheese, yogurt, and cottage cheese and 1,000 cases of water so necessary through the many restrictions at the border to help feed the Canadians who were driven from their homes. Many Vermonters helped by sending firewood and heating oil. Thousands of cords of wood were shipped over.

Mr. President, the citizens and trees of Vermont as well as upstate New York, Maine and New Hampshire have suffered enough from this storm. Local and State assistance will help communities and individuals get back on their feet. But Federal relief is needed to ensure that the disaster areas are not overwhelmed by their recovery.

I know I speak for Senator LEAHY and my colleagues from New York, Maine and New Hampshire when I say we all will do what we can to help. We look forward to the coming spring. But

before the arrival of warm weather, months of hard work to restore Vermont to its pristine beauty is needed. And we will all be helping, I assure you.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

Mrs. HUTCHISON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I would like to check on the status. I believe that under a previous order I have 30 minutes reserved. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Thank you, Mr. President.

BOSNIA

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I asked for 30 minutes today because I think it is very important that we address an issue that will be coming before the Senate in the very near future. It is an issue that has been brought about by the President's pronouncement that he wants to keep our troops in Bosnia in an undefined mission for an undefined time.

Mr. President, I think that would be a mistake for our country. I hope the Senate will focus on this issue. Indeed, I hope the American people will focus on this issue, because it is going to set a precedent that I think is very bad.

I do not want to pull up stakes and leave Bosnia without doing it in a responsible way. I think America has that responsibility. But in fact many of us have asked the President to lay the groundwork with an established and clear mission that has a chance to succeed and a mission that has a finite term so that both our allies and any enemies of our cause would know exactly what to expect from America. But in fact both our allies and our adversaries could not possibly know what to expect from America because in fact America has said it is going to leave twice and we have not left. In fairness, we have not left because we have not laid a proper base to leave.

What I am asking the President to consider and what I would ask the American people to consider is starting the process of an honorable and responsible approach to Bosnia which includes an honorable exit.

Mr. President, we are looking at a time when our readiness is being called into question. In fact, if you look at all of the responsibilities that America has in the world, I think we are spending too much on Bosnia and therefore putting in jeopardy the security of the United States in the future and the future of our ability to respond to other places where America may have to respond even unilaterally. And, Mr. President, that is not what we should be doing.

I think it is most important that America start with the issue of Bosnia,